

REMARKS

Claims 22, 27-29, 31, 36-38 and 41 were rejected under 35 USC 102 based on Uppaluru. Claims 30, 39 and 40 were rejected under 35 USC 103 based on Uppaluru. Claims 23-26, 32-35 and 42-44 were rejected under 35 USC 103 based on Uppaluru and Dipaolo et al. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections as applied to the amended claims, as follows.

Amended claim 22 recites

“said written markup language specifying for said headings a predetermined time to wait for a response from a user after a web browser audibly reads each of said headings before the web browser audibly rereads said each heading;

...

in response to lapse of said predetermined time after said browser audibly reading said one heading before said user responding to said audible reading of said one heading, said browser audibly rereading said one heading”.

Uppaluru does not disclose or suggest rereading of a header after lapse of a predetermined time. In fact, Uppaluru teaches away from this, “Each voice component is played only once for each presentation.” Uppaluru column 23 lines 52-53. The “pause timeout” feature of Uppaluru, cited by the Examiner, does not teach the foregoing feature of amended claim 22; it merely provides a pause to allow time for the user to respond to the first and only reading in Uppaluru. Column 24 lines 55-64. Dipaolo et al. also do not disclose or suggest the foregoing feature of amended claim 22.

Amended claim 41 similarly distinguishes over Uppaluru and Dipaolo et al.

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Amended claim 23 recites:

“while said browser audibly reads said one heading, without user selection of said one heading or the blank area associated with said one heading, said browser automatically displaying a plurality of valid alternatives for said blank area associated with said one heading, one of said valid alternatives being said corresponding text”.

The Examiner acknowledged that Uppaluru does not teach or suggest this, but cited Dipaolo et al. Dipaolo et al. teach that in response to a user selecting a field with a cursor, the system displays valid options.

“When the user selects a menu driven field, a window 15 is presented on the screen next to the current field. This window contains the menu 16 listing current, valid values for that field.” Dipaolo et al. column 6 lines 19-23.

Amended claim 23 has two key differences over Dipaolo et al. Amended claim 23 recites that the alternatives are displayed while the web browser **audibly reads** the one heading, and also recites that the alternatives are displayed **automatically without user selection of the one heading or the blank area associated with the one heading**. This would not have been obvious in view of Dipaolo et al. because Dipaolo et al. do not teach audio rendering of the heading or temporal synchronization between the audio rendering of the heading and the visual rendering of the alternatives, as recited in amended claim 23. Also, Dipaolo et al. require user selection to elicit the list of alternatives.

Amended claims 32 and 42 similarly distinguish over Uppaluru and Dipaolo et al.

Amended claim 26 recites:

“while said browser audibly reads said one heading, without user selection of said one heading or the blank area associated with said one heading, further comprising the step of:

said browser automatically graphically indicating that said blank area associated with said one heading, and not any other blank area associated with any other heading, is currently waiting for said corresponding text from said user”.

The Examiner acknowledged that Uppaluru fails to teach this feature, but cited Dipaolo et al. Dipaolo et al. teach that in response to a user selecting a field with a cursor, the system displays valid options. Amended claim 26 has two key differences over Dipaolo et al. In amended claim 26, the graphical indication of the blank area associated with the one heading is automatic and does not require user selection, and this is in addition to the display of alternatives. This feature of amended claim 26 would not have been obvious in view of Dipaolo et al. and Uppaluru because there is no suggestion in either reference that two forms of explanation are needed to convey the same heading, both audio rendering **and** graphical indication.

Amended claim 35 similarly distinguishes over Uppaluru and Dipaolo et al.

Amended claim 30 recites:

“a web browser in said client workstation displaying said form with the respective headings and respective blank areas to be updated with text, audibly reading one of said headings and waiting a predetermined time for a user to audibly respond with corresponding text for the blank area associated with said one heading ...

instead of audibly responding with corresponding text for the blank area associated with said one heading, said user audibly responding with a spoken command for said browser to accept keyboard entry of the text for the blank area associated with said one heading, and based on said spoken command for said browser to accept said keyboard entry, said browser accepting subsequent keyboard entry of the text for said blank area associated with said one heading.”

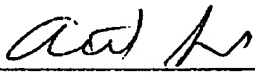
Neither Uppaluru nor Dipaolo et al. teaches or even suggests that an audible command is used to alert the web browser that in response to the web browser’s audible rendering of the heading, the user will respond by keyboard entry.

Amended claim 40 similarly distinguishes over Uppaluru and Dipaolo et al.

Based on the foregoing, Applicants request allowance of the present patent application as amended above.

Respectfully submitted,

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Phone: 607-429-4368
Fax: 607-429-4119


Arthur J. Samodovitz
Reg. No. 31,297